



**1900.**

**BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.**

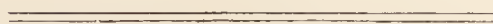


FIRST

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**



WILLIAM LOVELL HUNTER,

M.D., D.P.H.



PUDSEY :

TOM STILLINGS, PRINTER, "PUDSEY NEWS" OFFICE, LOWTOWN.

# BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

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## SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN J. E. GOODALL.

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MEMBERS :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(JAS. STILLINGS, J.P.),

ALDERMAN R. V. BOWLING,

COUNCILLORS W. C. FORREST;

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„ O. T. STOCKWELL,

„ J. W. TURNER,

„ S. WADE,

„ C. WILSON.

To the  
**MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COUNCILLORS**  
of the **BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.**

GENTLEMEN,

By order of the Local Government Board every Medical Officer of Health is required to make an Annual Report with regard to the Sanitary District under his superintendence. The report is to be made to the Council by whom he is appointed, and the Medical Officer is himself bound to send a copy of it, at the same time that he presents it to the Local Authority, to the Local Government Board and the County Council. This present report, in addition to being the first presented to a body representing a new era in the management of the town, also deals with a year (1900) the last of a century, and of a decade. On that account I have gone back beyond the year the report is for, and have shortly dealt with the progress of sanitation in the town up to the end of the century and with its effect on the health of the district. By the kindness of Mr. J. E. Helmsley, Superintendent Registrar, I have been able to obtain valuable vital statistics dating from the year 1837.

The Local Government Board direct that the Medical Officer of Health should fully and explicitly report on the influences affecting, or threatening to affect, the public health; on the action which has been taken to remove these influences; and the measures which may still be needed to combat these influences.

I take this opportunity of reminding you that Pudsey is an old town which up to ten years ago was full of insanitary nuisances of every possible kind, and that a large number of them still exist in spite of the continuous efforts made to lessen them by the Sanitary Authority. Increasingly more sanitary work is done every year, but it is as a rule piecemeal in character. I would respectfully urge you to deal with the sanitary requirements of the district on broader and more comprehensive lines. This plan of action may necessitate the spending of more money at once, but it is in the



long run much more economical and has a better and more immediate good effect on the public health and comfort. I may illustrate what I mean by one example—The people of the town are awakening to the indecency and offensiveness of privy-middens, and there are constant complaints of nuisances caused by them. For some years the Sanitary Authority have discouraged or prohibited the building of any new ones, and have energetically pushed forward the work of replacing the worst old ones by water closets and dust bins. So far so good—but at the rate this is done at present many years must elapse before the town becomes a “water-carriage” town. In order to lessen the evil, pressure is put on the Council, by the public, to empty the middens by night, a course which would obviously increase the cost of scavenging, which is already heavy. The proper remedy for the nuisance is once and for all to do away with all the privy-middens. To do this the Council would have to obtain Parliamentary powers,—but why hesitate? Other towns have done it, and they can now congratulate themselves on the good resulting from their energetic and businesslike action.

I would also remind the Council that their staff of officials must be increased in proportion to the work to be done. There is no other alternative. The Sanitary Authority is responsible for the efficiency of sanitary work, and, keeping this in mind, it is a serious matter to allow work to be done without thorough supervision. Unfortunately I know of many instances where too confiding property owners, in the past ten years, have been seriously affected in pocket, if not in health, by the want of the thorough supervision I am now appealing for. The cost to the ratepayers of one or two extra officials, at say £2 per week, is trifling compared to the benefit of getting the work done well and thoroughly. There is a huge lot of work to be done and it is merely a question in proportion—whether it is better to get one thousand dangers to health removed in one year, or one hundred a year for ten years? The answer is I think obvious to anyone whose mind is not warped on the matter of employing and properly paying officials.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

WM. LOVELL HUNTER.

# BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

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## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

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The **Area** of the Borough is 2,409 acres.

The **Population** in 1891 (census) was 13,444. In April, 1896 (local census) was 13,995, and in July, 1898 (local census) was 14,585.

The **Rateable Value** for **General District** purposes was £45,284, and for **Poor Rate** purposes was £51,933.

The **District Rate** was 3s. 6d.

The **Poor Rate** was 2s. 8d.

The Borough is divided into **Six Wards**.

**Topography.**—The district is roughly pear-shaped, the stem end being West and the broad end East. It is bounded on the North by the Urban District Councils of Calverley and Farsley, and the City of Leeds; on the East by Leeds; on the South by Leeds and the City of Bradford; on the West by the City of Bradford.

**Altitude.**—The height above the sea level varies from 225 ft. at Houghside, to 625 at Greentop.

**Geology.**—Coarse grained gritty sandstone, with beds of shale, limestone, and coal. The subsoil consists of clay, clayey loam, and shale.

**Industries.**—There are 30 mills or factories in the town. The chief trades of the place are woollen and worsted (18 mills), ironworks (3), tanning (2), boot-making (1), cabinet making (3), mineral water making (3), fender making (1). Stone Quarrying is also an important industry.

**Vital Statistics**—Calculated on the estimated population for 1900—14,800.

The Births registered during the year numbered 374 (males 194 ; females 180), giving a **Birth-rate of 25.3 per 1000.**

The Deaths for the year numbered 220 (males 118, females 102), giving a **Death-rate of 14.9 per 1000.**

The Deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 47, and calculated on the number of children whose births registered during the year, give an **Infantile Death-rate of 125.**

The Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever, whooping-cough, diphtheria and membranous croup, "fever" (typhus, enteric, and simple continued), and diarrhœa, numbered 18, giving a **Zymotic Death-rate of 1.2 per 1,000.**

There were 41 deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, giving a **Respiratory Death-rate of 2.7 per 1,000.**

There were 12 deaths from Phthisis, giving a **Phthisis Death-rate of .8 per 1,000.**

Illegitimate births registered—17.

Still-born children buried in the Cemetery—35.

Deaths registered as due to old age—20.

Deaths above 80 years of age—11 (the oldest being 86).

Deaths from injury—4.

Suicides—(1 drowning) (1 cut throat)—2.

Inquests held—13.

Uncertified deaths registered—0.

**England and Wales.—1900,** Birth-rate 28.9 ; Death-rate, 18.3 ; Zymotic Death-rate, 2.00 ; Infantile Mortality, 154 (per 1,000 births).



# Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.
Small-pox ... ..							
Measles ... ..							
Scarlet fever ... ..	2			1	1		
Whooping-cough ... ..	1		1				
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	3		1	1		1	
Croup ... ..	1		1				
Fever { Typhus ... ..							
{ Enteric ... ..	5			2		3	
{ Other continued...	1				1		
Epidemic influenza ... ..	4					2	2
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhœa ... ..	8	6	1				1
Enteritis ... ..							
Puerperal fever ... ..							
Erysipelas ... ..	1			.	1		
Other septic diseases ... ..	2					1	1
Phthisis ... ..	13			1	2	10	
Other tubercular diseases...	8	2	2	1	2	1	
Cancer, malignant disease	16					11	5
Bronchitis ... ..	27	4	1			10	12
Pneumonia ... ..	17	7	6			3	1
Pleurisy ... ..							
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..							
Alcoholism } ... ..							
Cirrhosis of liver } ... ..	1					1	
Venereal diseases... ..							
Premature birth ... ..	8	8					
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	2					2	
Heart diseases ... ..	16			2		10	4
Accidents ... ..	3		1	1			1
Suicides ... ..	2					2	
Paralysis—Apoplexy ... ..	15					7	8
Diabetes ... ..	2					2	
Kidney Disease ... ..	8			1		5	2
Pernicious Anæmia ... ..	1					1	
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	1					1	
Age. Decay ... ..	19					1	18
All other causes ... ..	33	21		1		7	4
All causes ... ..	220	48	14	11	7	81	59

# The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

This Act was adopted by the Council and came into force on April 1st, 1895.

## Cases Notified in 1900.

Quarter.	Age.	Small-pox	Cholera.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1st.	Under 5						2			27
	Over 5			1		5	10	9		
2nd.	Under 5			1	1	1	1			14
	Over 5			2		1	4	3		
3rd.	Under 5						3			29
	Over 5					4	19	3		
4th.	Under 5						13			52
	Over 5			3		3	27	6		
Whole Year	Under 5				1	1	19			21
	Over 5			7		13	60	21		101
<b>Total Cases</b>				<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>122</b>
Deaths.				3	1	1	2	5		12
Percentage of Deaths.				42	100	7	2.5	23		9.8
Removed to Hospital.				2			73	4		79
Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.				28			92	20		64



**Birth-rate.**—The Birth-rate of Pudsey, in common with that of England and Wales taken as a whole, is steadily declining. It is interesting to compare the number of births at the present time with those of previous generations ; (see statistical summary at end of report.) This lowering of the birth-rate is a serious matter for a district as well as for a country. As far as the increase of population is concerned it discounts the saving of life indicated by a low death-rate.

It is interesting to speculate what the present population of the town would have been if the untrammelled fecundity of its inhabitants, say, forty years ago, had been maintained.

**Death Rate.**—The Death-rate for 1900, assuming that the estimation of the population is fairly correct, is the same as 1894, the lowest on record. It is pleasing to record this, but it must not be forgotten that a low death-rate in a small district, for one year, is no proof of the good sanitary state of the place ; and it would not be an unmixed blessing if it was accepted in that self congratulatory spirit by the Council. However recent death-rates taken in series of years compare very favourably with those of years, say, ten and twenty years ago, and this improvement is without doubt due to better sanitary administration. But there are far too many nuisances dangerous to health still in existence to permit us to reasonably expect a continuing annual death-rate of under 15 per 1000. Taking the exceptionally good position of Pudsey into account I am sanguine enough to hope that when the present evils are removed the rate will be under 15, except in occasional years when the deaths may be increased by the prevalence of such complaints as whooping cough and measles.

### What Infants, under one year of age, died of in 1900 :

Premature Births (5), immaturity (3), insufficient vitality (1) ...	9
Debility from birth 5, Marasmus (3), inaction (1), weakness (1)...	10
Convulsions ... ..	4
Bronchitis (4), Broncho-Pneumonia (4), Pneumonia (4)...	12
Dentition ... ..	3
Diarrhœa... ..	5
Cerebral-Meningitis .. ..	2
Intestinal Hemorrhage ... ..	1
Accidents—Suffocated in bed ... ..	1

**Small-pox.**—There was no case reported during the year 1900.

Pudsey Vaccinating Returns for the Year 1899.

Number of Births registered from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated	Posponed by Medical Certificate (A).	Place.		Not finally accounted for (D).	Magistrates. Exemption Certificates	Percentage of Unvaccinated children including columns A.B.C.D.
					Known (B).	Unknown (C).			
387	295	3	60	10	4	8	8	1	80

This Table may be compared with the number of Unvaccinated Children, 11.6 p.c. in 1890, 12.7 p.c. in 1891, 10.4 p.c. in 1892, 7.2 in 1893, 6.7 in 1894, 7.8 in 1895, 5.7 in 1896, 11.3 in 1897, and 13.4 in 1898.

With regard to the value of vaccination, it is well to remember that there is good and bad vaccination. The following quotation from the Final Report of the Royal Commision on Vaccination, bears on the matter.

Paragraph 294.—“Upon the whole, then, the evidence appears to point to the conclusion that the greater the number of marks, the greater is the protection in relation to small-pox enjoyed by the vaccinated person. This further indication also seems to be afforded, that whilst the distinction in this respect between those with one and those with two marks is not very great, there is a very marked contrast between those with four, or even with three, marks, as compared with those with either one or two.”

Pages 11 and 12, which are reproduced from photographs of pages of the Register of Burials in the Old Chapel graveyard, showed what a scourge small-pox was before vaccination was discovered.

A comparision of the last 23 years of the 18th century—before vaccination was discovered; and of the same period of the 19th century when vaccination was in force is very instructive.



# Burials at Fuddery Chapel 1787

		Age	Notes
Sept 3	Polly Daw of Reophas Myles	puella 1	1 box
x 7	Rose Daw of Thomas Hewlett a pauper	4	1 box
8	Hannah (D. of Joseph Hainsworth of Spa	2	1 box
x 10	Still born Child of Thos Marshall		
10	1 yr. of Thos Ayton	puella 1	1 box
11	Hannah (D. of Joseph Hainsworth of Spa		1 box
13	Hannah the wid. of John Simpson	57	Dropie
15	Hannah (Daw of John Crumpton S. of Mr. Pead	1	in post
x 20	Sarah wife of Thos. Gilson S. of Wm	4	(in post)
21	Mary (Daw of George Sauron	3	1 box
23	Isaac (D. of Thos. Saffers		1 box
14	Mary (Daw of Joseph Newow	5	1 box
26	James Pearson	61	
-	Lidia infant (Daw of Saml Ward of Bramley		in post
x 28	Sarah the widow of Benj. Gaunt a pauper	58	Dropie
-	Elizabeth (Daw of Aaron Colver	9	1 box
-	Elizabeth (Daw of Christiana Seafeld (born)	3	1 box

## Michaelmas 1787

Oct 1	George S. of Jos. Hutchinson S. of Jos.	4	1 box
1	George infant S. of Wm Couper		1 box
2	Mary (Daw of Joseph Robinson S. of Eli	5	1 box
9	Silvanna (Daw of Wm Jefferson Taylor	1	1 box
13	William S. of Mr. Gaunt S. of Rich	4	1 box
-	Mary (Daw of Jos. Cooper S. of Jos.	2	1 box
-	Alice (Daw of Wm Daniel	5	1 box
14	Mary infant (Daw of Mr. Saffers		1 box
18	Sarah (Daw of Abraham Shelton	2	1 box

Facsimile of Page of Register.

( Photo-Litho. )





# Burials at Quaker Chapel 1792

Nov 11	Petty inf. dau. of Joseph Wilson	puella		
18	Sally inf. dau. of Eleophas Myers	puella		1/10
21	Hannah inf. dau. of Joseph Hutchinson	puella		
24	David inf. son of John Kemley	puer		
26	Polly dau. of Joseph Brooke S. of Isaac		2	
27	John S. of Benjamin Gault	puer		
July 1	Polly dau. of John Crampton sen. deceased		16	1/10
+ 6	Still born child of Thos. Hiddle			
+ 10	Maria wid. of Wm. Gault	gravis	73	aged
12	Jonathan S. of John Webster		10	1/10
-	Nancy dau. of John Milner S. of Matthew		3	1/10
22	Joseph S. of William Brooke S. of Isaac	puer	1	1/10
+ 23	George inf. son of William Myers	puer	2	1/10
27	William S. of Robert Glover		3	1/10
28	Fanny dau. of George Webster			
Aug 1	Sarah inf. dau. of Jonathan Haines	puella		1/10
14	Sally dau. of Jno. Dutton S. of Thos.	puella	1	1/10
+ -	Still born child of Sam. Crampton			
+ 17	William S. of Jno. Thais S. of Wm.		2	1/10
+ -	David - New born son of Abraham Shelton	puer		1/10
+ 24	Mary the wife of Abraham Shelton of Bingham		37	1/10
+ 24	John Thos. new born son of Abraham Shelton	puer		1/10
+ 26	Sarah dau. of Wm. Rustick - Quaker Sigger	gravis	1	1/10
28	John Thatt the Elder of the Newtown		66	
+ -	Isaac dau. of Elizabeth wid. of Jonathan Ingdon		9	1/10
+ 30	Rose dau. of John Rustick alias Barnes		3	1/10
30	Joseph inf. son of James Galloway Newtown	puer		1/10
Sept 7	Elizabeth the wife of Joseph Hinchcliff	gravis		1/10
+ 9	Elizabeth the wife of John Crampton	puer	2	1/10
-	Henry dau. of John Crampton	puer	1	1/10
12	Joseph S. of Sam. Driver, Carpenter	puer		1/10
+ 16	Samuel S. of Sam. Driver	puer		1/10
29	Joseph inf. son of David Hiddle	puer		1/10
1	Isaac inf. son of Samuel Brooke	puer		1/10

Facsimile of Page of Register.

(Photo-Zinco.)





From 1777 to 1800, 204 persons who died of small-pox, (nearly all young children), were buried in one grave-yard of Pudsey—the Old Chapel.

From 1887 to 1900, 5 persons at the outset, died in the whole of Pudsey from small-pox. The population of the latter period was over three times as great as in the former.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Although the deaths from this disease were only two, during the year the number of cases notified, 79, was exceptionally large.

The present type of scarlet fever is exceedingly mild, and on that account it is more difficult to prevent the spread of it, as it is not easy, even for a medical man, to recognize the very slight cases. The usual symptoms of the mild cases are, feeling of cold, vomiting, and sore throat, followed in a day or two by a rash, and, from a week to a fortnight later, a “branny” peeling of the skin.

Any child with these symptoms should be kept from school, and medical advice should be obtained.

It should be a strict rule, that no child with a sore throat of any kind should be sent to school, and if sent by mistake, the school teacher should at once send the child home and exclude him, until medical opinion as to the nature of the ailment is procured. An apparently trivial “sore-throat” may be the sore-throat of scarlet fever or diphtheria, and may, by infection, cause other cases and deaths.

**Measles.**—An epidemic—about 50 cases—necessitating the closing of an Infants’ School, broke out in December. It rapidly subsided. The type was mild.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths (16) shows an increase of 4 on the average (12) of the last ten years.

Part of body affected.

Uterus—4. Abdomen—4. Stomach—2. Kidney—1. Liver—1.

Lung—1. Foot—1. Chest Wall—1. Wrist—1.

Table Shewing Population, Births, etc., in other Towns in the West Riding for 1900.

City or Town.	Population 1900.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respirat- ory Disease Death Rate.	Infant Deaths per 1000 Births.	No. of Notifica- tions Received.		
		Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.							
Leeds	...	...	431,287	13,094	30.5	8,619	20.1	3.0	1.4	4.2	183	4033
Sheffield	...	...	324,291	12,572	34.36	8,292	22.66	4.6	1.5	3.9	200	5167
Huddersfield	...	...	104,484	2,376	22.82	1,752	16.82	1.58	1.39	3.39	133	2509
Halifax	...	...	101,187	2,316	24.2	1,832	18.1	1.2	1.5	3.6	135	466
Barnsley	...	...	43,400	1,345	30.99	868	20.00	3.70	1.22	5.18	182	468
Keighley	...	...	41,650	1,066	25.5	875	21.0	3.43	2.0	4.3	164	657
Batley	...	...	32,351	869	26.7	612	18.8	3.4	1.9	3.1	170	126
Brighouse	..	...	24,450	513	20.98	399	16.31	1.75	1.59	4.13	151	138
Liversedge	...	...	14,579	397	26.98	263	17.79	1.09	1.2	2.8	163	77
Sowerby Bridge	...	...	12,290	239	19.4	180	14.6	.60	.08	.23		74
Ossett	...	...	12,327	310	25.14	221	17.9	1.05	1.37	3.48	203	50
Pudsey	...	...	14,800	374	25.3	220	14.9	1.21	.81	2.79	125	122

BIRTHS, DEATHS,  
SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES,  
AND PHTHISIS.

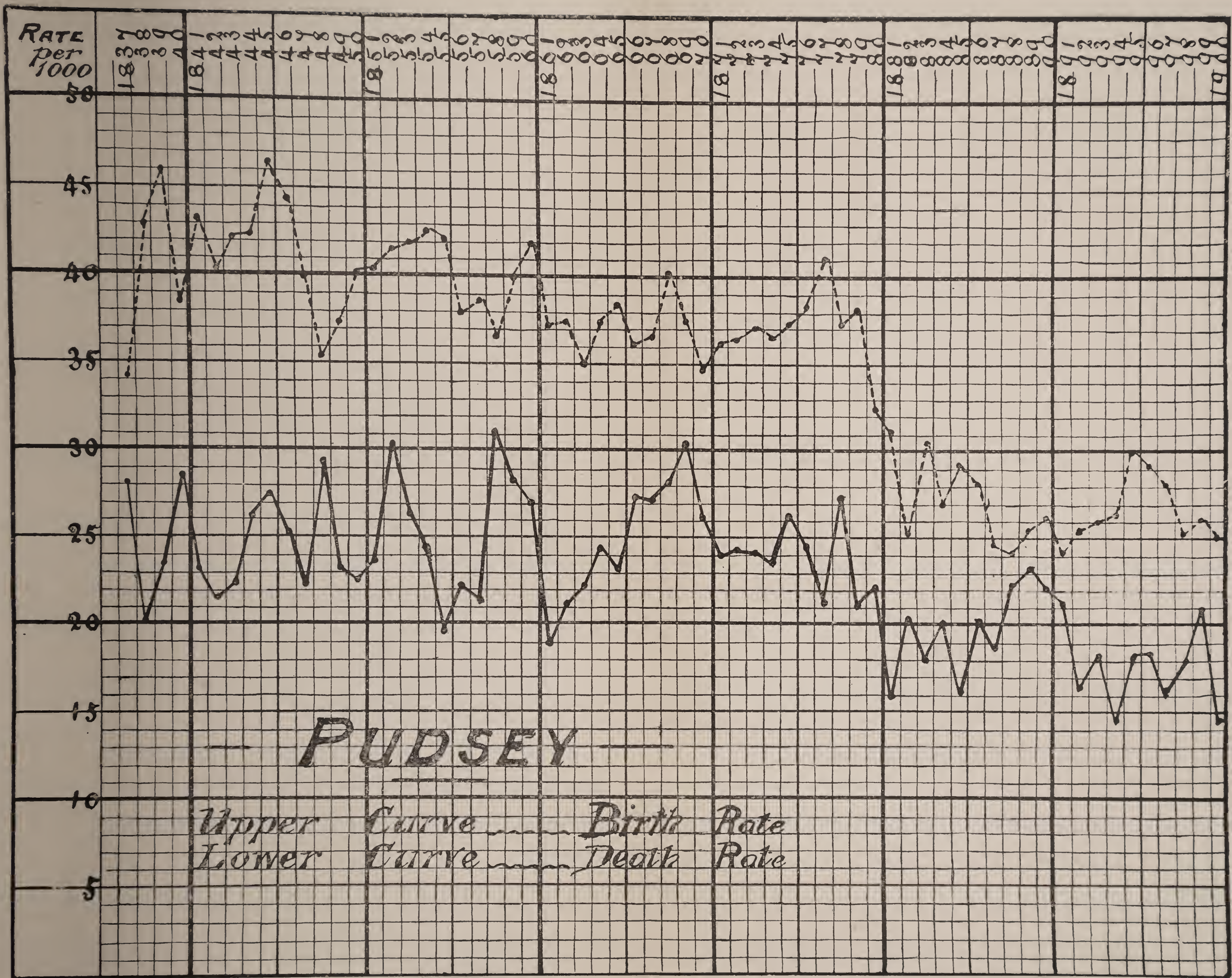
Death Rate per 1000 of the Population, for 10 years periods.

Periods.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Phthisis Death-rate.
1837—40 3½ Years.	46.31	24.96	5.9	3.9
1841—50	41.32	24.50	4.8	3.7
1851—60	40.51	25.66	5.5	3.4
1861—70	37.18	24.14	4.3	2.5
1871—80	37.10	24.03	4.2	2.3
1881—90	27.35	19.89	2.4	1.9
1891—1900	26.74	17.84	1.9	1.2















**Hospital for Infectious Diseases.**—The Calverley Joint Hospital, which serves for Pudsey, Farsley, Calverley, and part of Bradford, was opened in November, 1891. The table on page 18 shows the total admission since the opening. The hospital has done good work, and is becoming more popular every year.

The combining districts that send cases to the hospital have considerably increased in population since 1891, and the increase is steadily going on, so that for some time it has been found that the number of beds are too few. Not including the two temporary iron and wooden buildings for small-pox, the hospital is built to accommodate 36 cases in all, comprising scarlet-fever, diphtheria and enteric fever. During almost the entire of 1900 it was full, or over full, of scarlet fever so that enteric fever and diphtheria had to be refused. The Hospital Board recognising the insufficiency of accommodation resolved to add an additional block for scarlet fever to contain 20 more beds.

### Calverley Joint Hospital Summary for 1900.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.
<b>Pudsey</b> ...	58	2	4	65	58	1
<b>FARSLEY</b> ...	48	3		51	34	1
<b>CALVERLEY</b> ...	18			18	15	
<b>BRADFORD</b> ..	58		5	63	81	3
<b>Total</b> ...	182	5	9	197	188	5

I take this opportunity of thanking the medical men, the school attendance officer, and the school teachers, for the assistance I have had from them in dealing with cases of infectious disease.

Table showing Total Admissions and Deaths for each year since the Hospital was Opened.

DISEASES.		1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total.	Deaths per cent.
		2 Months											
SCARLET FEVER	Admitted	15	117	67	88	14	16	22	63	141	182	725	3.4
	Died		7	1	3	1	1	1	6	2	3	25	
ENTERIC FEVER	Admitted	2	7	24	14	16	16	14	37	16	9	155	18.0
	Died		2	3	1	1	4	2	9	6		28	
SMALL POX	Admitted			55	11							66	4.5
	Died			3								3	
DIPHTHERIA	Admitted	1		3	2	9 some doubtful	1	2	16	7	5	46	13.0
	Died			1					1	2	2	6	
TOTAL	Admitted	18	124	149	115	89	33	38	116	164	197	992	6.2
	Died		9	8	4	2	5	3	16	10	5	62	

**Scavenging**, or the cleaning of a town, is the most important branch of sanitary administration ; “to systematically **remove** all refuse, and to successfully **dispose** of it when so removed, is the backbone of the whole of the teaching of sanitary science, and of the secret of the health of the population.”

The Refuse of a town, which it is the object of scavenging to remove, includes

1. The sweepings of streets, public and private, and private, and gully deposits.
2. House and trade refuse.
3. Excreta, and sewage, from privy middens and water closets.

It is pleasant to record that the work in these different departments of scavenging has been steadily improving for some years, and the contrast between the cleanliness of the town in 1900 and ten years previously is very evident.

The public streets are kept in better order, but there is still room for improvement, and I need hardly remind the Council that macadam roads are out of date in a busy town, and can never be kept as clean as streets the surface of which are covered with some hard and impervious material.

The removal of house and trade refuse and of solid and liquid excreta, are more especially the work of the sanitary department of the Council. Mr. Mooney has paid particular attention to this work and some interesting details are given in his report on page .

There are two systems of excreta removal

1.—The “**Dry System**” which includes privy-midden, pail closets, and earth closets.

2.—The “**Water Carriage System**,” including the various forms of water closets, drains and sewers.

In my reports for the last ten years I have frequently compared the two systems, pointing out that by the “Dry method” excreta and other organic filth is retained and stored up near buildings, causing pollution of soil, and air.

By the “Water Carriage” system they are at once carried right away from the premises.

I have also reminded the Authority that the privy midden system, in addition to being dangerous to health, is primitive, unsightly, and indecent.



Ten years ago there were very few water closets in the town, but I am glad to say that every year an increasingly large number of privy middens are being replaced by water closets and sanitary dust-bins.

The photographs on pages 21 and 22 illustrate some of the eyesores that have recently been removed from the town.

In my report for 1892 I reported that "the Scavenger Contractors cleaned out the middens every two months for eight months of the year, and every month during July, August, September." Now the middens are cleaned out every month by the Council's workmen, and the dust bins every week, regularly—evidently a great improvement.

I feel sure that the time has now come for the Authority to consider the question of obtaining powers to speedily convert the town into a "Water carriage" district.

The following were the number of Privies, Waterclosets, Ashpits, and Dust-bins, in the town in 1900.

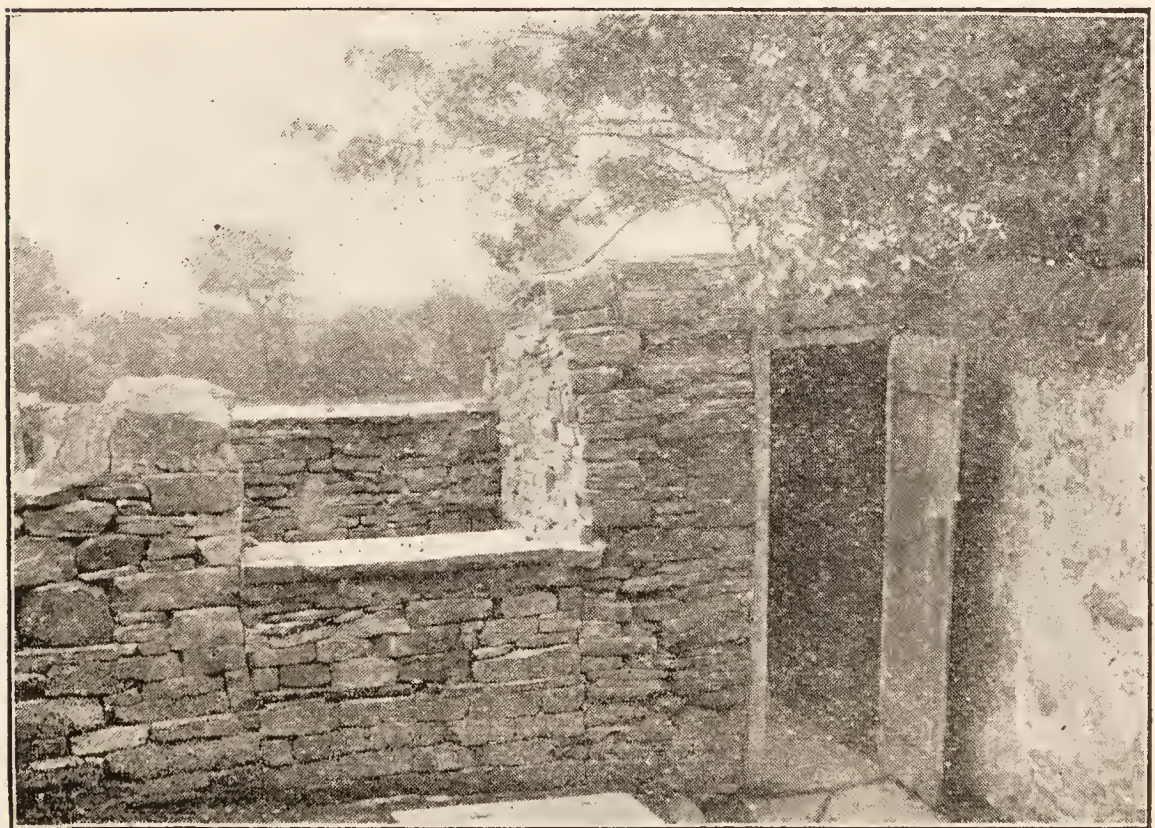
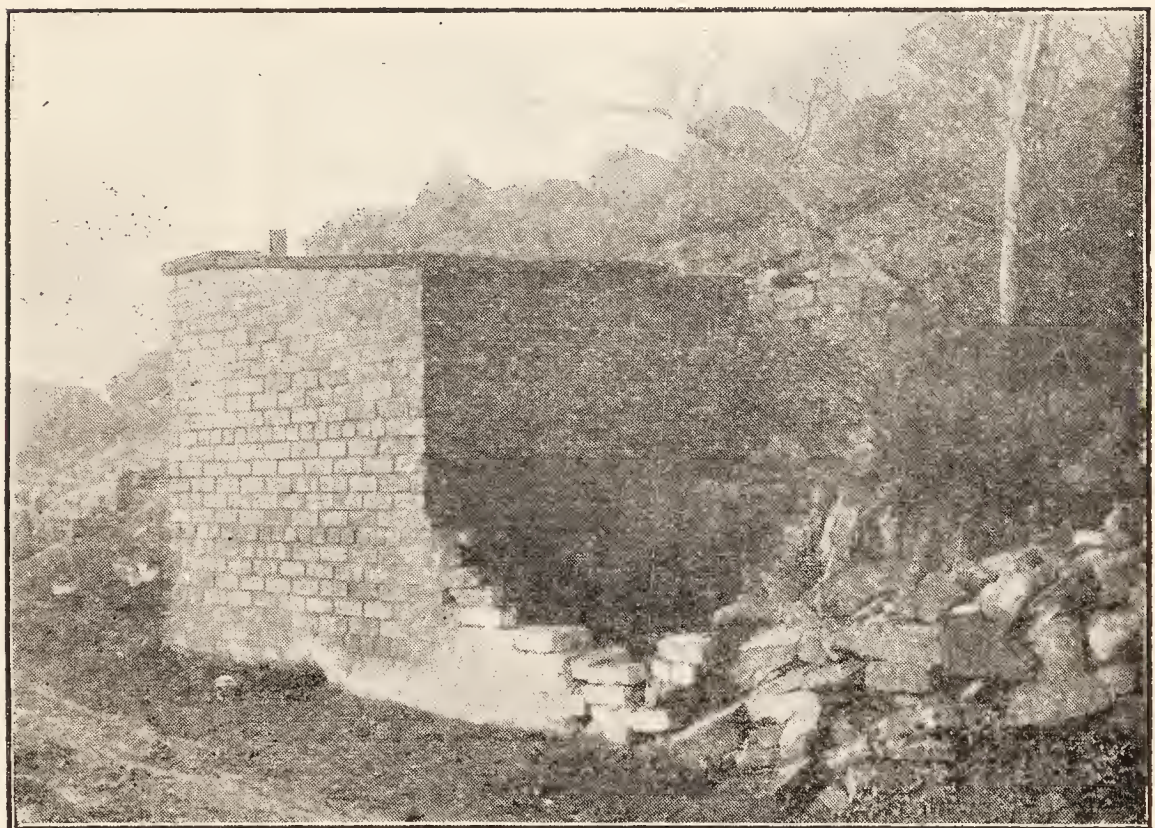
Privies...	...	{ Ordinary ... 1980 Pail Closets 34 }	2014.
Waterclosets ...		{ Ordinary 322 Slop Closets 121 Trough Closets 72 }	515.
Ashpits ....	...	{ Covered ... 784 Uncovered... 340 }	1124.
Dust Bins 335.			

The following paragraph I quote from my 1897 report.

"In referring to the Water-carriage system it must be taken for granted that all materials, apparatus, &c., are of approved type, and that the work is done thoroughly, on the most modern lines.—I mention this because I have heard many criticisms against the system since the Council began to encourage it. As these criticisms nearly all depended upon the imperfections of out-of-date work and materials they have no weight."

In 1898 the Sanitary Authority abolished the charge for water used for flushing closets. This broadminded and praiseworthy action has been productive of much good, and has greatly strengthened the hands of the Authority in promoting the sanitation of the district. It is also flattering to record that their good example has been followed by a neighbouring authority.



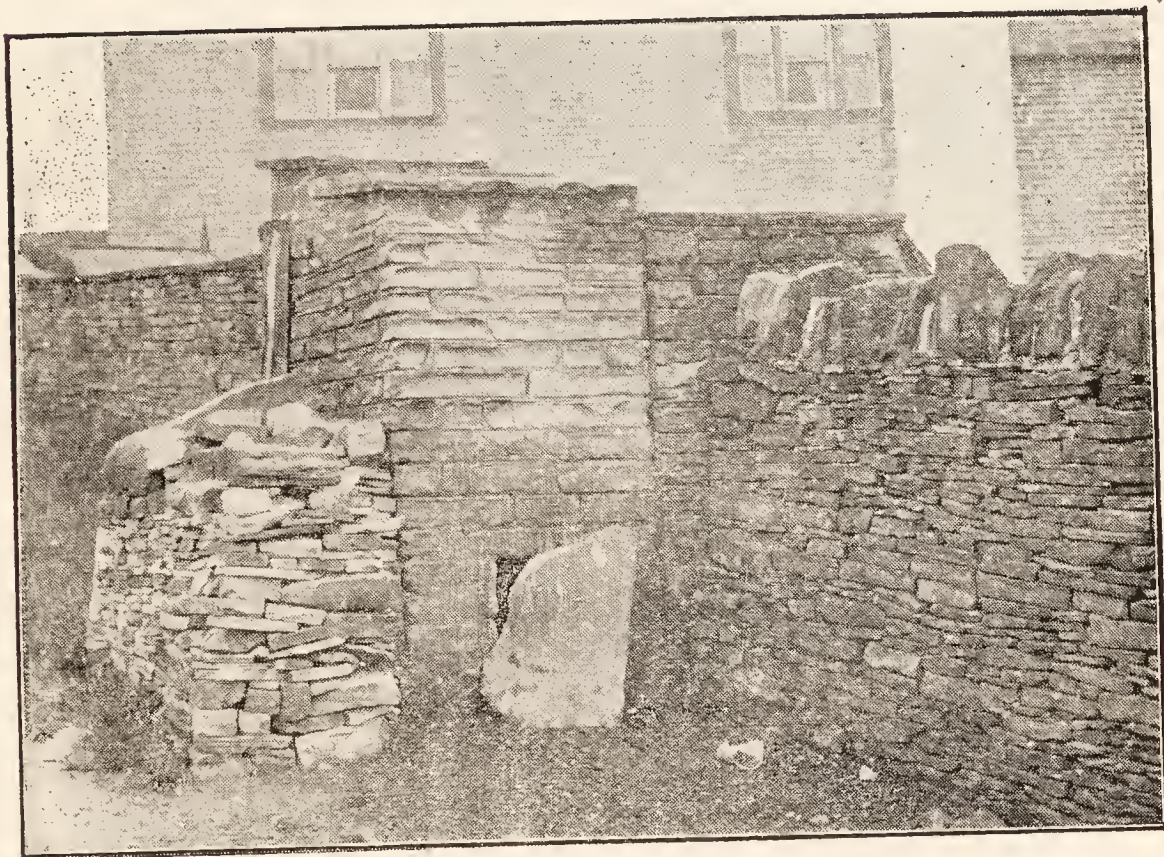
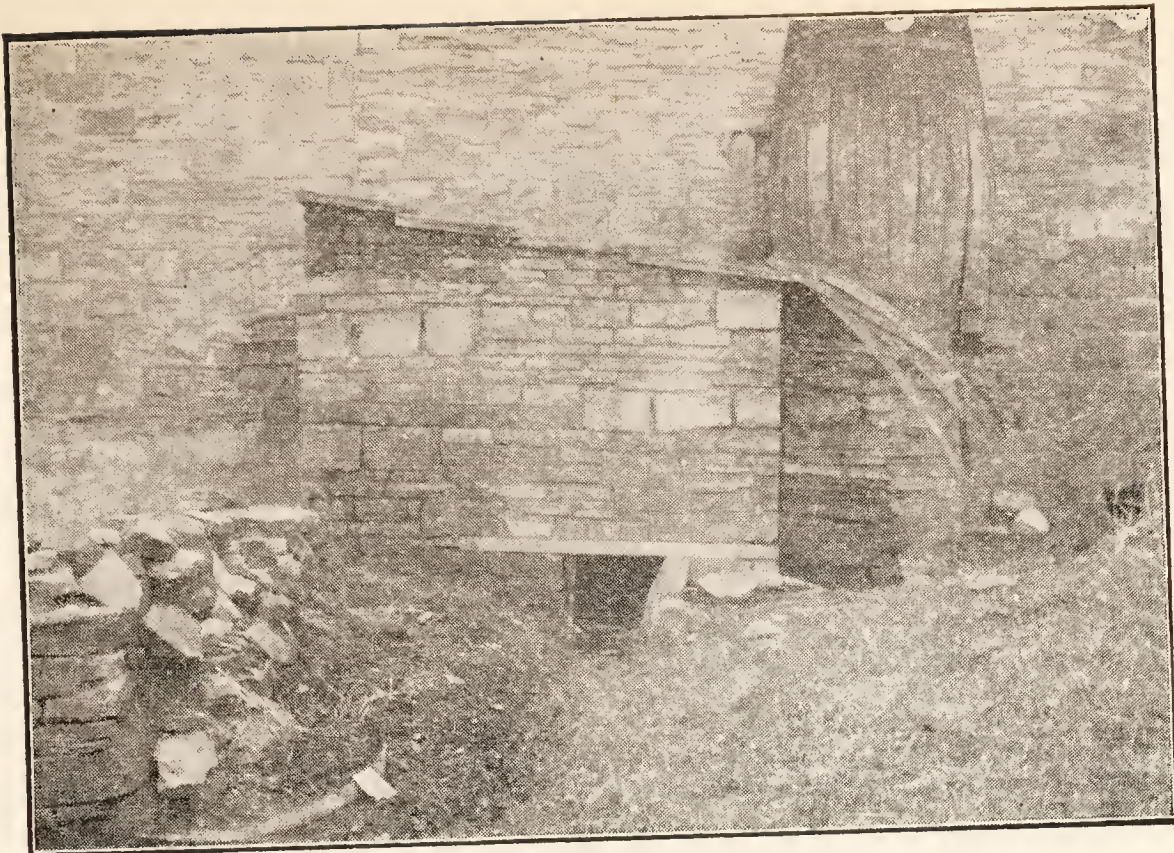


Types of Privy-middens that have been replaced by  
Water-closets, and Dust-bins.









Types of Privy-middens that have been replaced by  
Water-closets, and Dust-bins.





**Refuse Destructor.**—The Authority during the year bought a site, which was approved of by the Local Government Board, for a Refuse Destructor.

**Sanitary Conveniences of Factories, Schools, Public Buildings, Public Houses.**—A considerable and very much needed improvement, has been effected during the last few years. Language is not sufficiently strong enough to describe the abominable condition of things that existed up to a short time ago. All the principal Board Schools have been provided with water closets. Many of the Factories have made the same improvement, and others are following suit.

**Main Sewering.**—Mr. Jones, the Surveyor, has furnished me with the following particulars.

The following is the length of main sewers now laid in the district :

	No. of YARDS				
From Top of Bankhouse to Fartown ... ..	...	...	...	...	167
„ Top of Green Lane to Top of Fartown ( <i>via</i> Green Top) ...	...	...	...	...	205
The length of Green Lane is ... ..	...	...	...	...	109
„ „ Carlisle Road ... ..	...	...	...	...	87
„ „ Fartown from White Cross to Fulneck End ...	...	...	...	...	885
From Fulneck End to Littlemoor Road ... ..	...	...	...	...	335
„ Roker Lane to Top of Lumby Lane ... ..	...	...	...	...	112
„ Top of Lumby Lane to Valley Road ... ..	...	...	...	...	495
„ Top of Valley Road to Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	1443
„ Nesbit Hall to Bankhouse Mill ... ..	...	...	...	...	382
„ Spring Wood House to Cliff Mill ... ..	...	...	...	...	287
„ Cliff Mill to Wesleyan Chapel (through fields) ...	...	...	...	...	418
„ Lumby Lane across fields to Roker Lane and Kettle Roæ ...	...	...	...	...	1148
„ Royal Hotel to Dr. Hunter's ( <i>via</i> Station Road) ...	...	...	...	...	333
„ Top of New Street to the bottom ... ..	...	...	...	...	670
„ Upper Moor to the Bottom of Radcliffe Lane ... ..	...	...	...	...	1067
„ White Cross to Station Road ( <i>via</i> Greenside) ...	...	...	...	...	95
„ Waver Green to Cliff Mill ... ..	...	...	...	...	1000
The length of Manor House Street ... ..	...	...	...	...	72
From Lidget Hill to Lane End ( <i>via</i> Lowtown) ...	...	...	...	...	400
„ Church to Waver Green ( <i>via</i> Church Lane) ...	...	...	...	...	468
„ Upper Moor to Waterloo and the tanks (including Gibraltar Lane and Bradley Lane) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1993
„ Bottom of Westroyd Hill to Greenside ( <i>via</i> Smalewell Road) ...	...	...	...	...	345



	Yds.
From Smalewell Road to Central Hotel ( <i>via</i> Greenside Road) ... ..	243
The Length of Westdale sewer ... ..	787
From Primrose Hill to Richardshaw Lane (including Varley Street) ...	707
„ Bottom of Marsh Lane to Top ... ..	387
Part way up Mill Hill ... ..	30
Cemetery Road from Alcoates to Prospect Mills, joining Westdale sewer	107
The Old Sewer along Cemetery Road ... ..	607
Richardshaw Lane... ..	980
Houghside Road ... ..	473
Houghside Road to Crimbles ... ..	183
Crimbles to Layfield Road ... ..	200
Crimbles Road ... ..	243
Total yards ...	17,803

The cost of the above was about £21,000.

In 1900 the Stanningley section (2209 yards) was commenced, and at the end of the year was well in progress.

The length of main sewers yet to be constructed, are :

Fulneck .. ..	yards 900
Mount Pleasant Road	„
Smalewell ... ..	„
The Lanes ... ..	„

Private Streets sewered in 1900 :

Park Square ... ..	yards, 57
Primrose Hill... ..	„ 194
West Royd Hill ... ..	„ 300
Occupation Lane ... ..	„ 300

**House Drainage.**—The following remarks I reproduce from former reports. They even apply with greater force as another year has gone by.

“Although so much of the main sewerage is finished, a comparatively small number of the house drains have been connected, and these have been joined in in consequence of something urgent cropping up, and not as part of a general system.”

“I would urge the Council for its own credit, and in the interest of the prosperity and health of the town, to refuse its sanction to any drainage work that is not thoroughly efficient. There are certain well established principles which should be insisted upon in every case ; if they are departed from

the result will not be satisfactory. People who are laying drains often protest that they are asked to do more than is needful, and for that reason your officials have had to ask for your support in order to get the work done properly."

"The materials of all drains should be of the best quality and pattern. Drains should be laid on straight lines and with a regular fall. There should be laid a solid foundation, and not too close to the surface. They should be properly disconnected from the sewer, and ventilated. They should be made accessible for the purpose of inspection and cleaning out."

"No drain that does not satisfy all these requirements should be "passed" as being satisfactory. Almost every week nuisances come to our notice that are caused by systems of drainage in which these essentials were neglected."

**Cleaning of House Drains, Gullies, Manholes, Inspection Chambers Areas.**—This is obviously good sanitary work as these traps are close to dwelling-houses and the stagnant sewage in them soon becomes offensive. Experience has shown that it is utterly useless to expect that the householders will clean them. In 1895 the Authority appointed a man to devote his whole time to attending to them. At first the work was done regularly, but of late the man employed had to neglect his legitimate work owing to the many calls made on his time by other insufficiently staffed departments. This is not as it should be.

**Insanitary Dwellings.**—There are yet a number of houses in the town that do not comply with conditions favourable to the health of those who are so misguided, or so unfortunate as to dwell in them. During the last ten years the Sanitary Authority has done a good amount of work in lessening the number of these undesirable houses. 18 have been closed by order of the Magistrates under Sect. 32, Part ii. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. Most of these have been thrown down and many of them replaced by new ones. In the case of one district however—Delph Hill—8 were condemned by the Magistrates; one was repaired and the Magistrates allowed re-occupation. The others, all close together, have been unoccupied ever since, and are an eyesore, and a nuisance. The Sanitary Authority in February, 1898,



considered the question of exercising the further power that they have of ordering the demolition of these premises,—Sect. 33,—but did not proceed in the matter. It only needs a visit to Delph Hill to come to the conclusion that these wrecks of houses should be demolished.

The owners of many insanitary houses have closed them on the recommendation of the Authority, without going to court.

**Private Streets.**—The improvement in the last ten years has been marked. Anyone comparing the present state of Scott Hill, Greentop, Green Lane, Varley Street, Primrose Hill, St. Lawrence Terrace, Crawshaw Fields, St. Vincent Road, West Royd Hill and Occupation Lane, can hardly realise what their condition was before the Authority repaired them.

There are yet a number of unsightly private streets and I trust they will be amended shortly.

**Public Streets.**—The proper construction and care of the streets has a distinct bearing on the health of the people. Hard smooth impervious surface facilitate the flowing off of water and prevent it from soaking into the house foundations. They are also easier to clean. A thick covering of mud in wet weather, in addition to causing wet feet, makes the air damp and cold. It also provides the raw material for the production of dust in dry weather, and dust in addition to the discomfort and injury to property it causes, is a vehicle for the carrying about of all kinds of disease germs. For these reasons the question of paving the public streets is a fit one for the council to consider.

**Footpaths, Courts, Alleys, Yards.**—For years the public, the members of the Sanitary Authority, and the officials, as well as visitors to the town have been loud in their complaints about the shocking condition of the footpaths. The only comment I have to make is that the complaints were fully justified; and that nothing has been done to improve the state of the footpaths.

**Slaughter Houses.**—As it is important that our meat supply should be clean, in good condition, and free from disease; it is the duty of the Authority to make sure that the places where it is prepared should be kept in proper condition. There are 17 slaughter-houses in the district and I regret to report that many of them do not comply with the



recommendations issued by the Local Government Board for the guidance of Sanitary Authorities. The recommendations are as follows :—

(1.) The premises to be erected or to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-house ; and the site should be such as to admit of free ventilation by direct communication with the external air on two sides at least of the slaughter-house.

(2.) Lairs for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of the dwelling-house.

(3.) The slaughter-house should not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground.

(4.) The approach to the slaughter-house should not be on an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through any dwelling-place or shop.

(5) No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter-house.

(6.) The slaughter-house should be provided with an adequate tank or other proper receptacle for water, so placed that the bottom shall not be less than six feet above the level of the floor of the slaughter-house.

(7.) The slaughter-house shall be provided with means of thorough ventilation.

(8.) The slaughter-house should be well paved with asphalt or concrete, and laid with proper slope and channel towards a gully, which should be properly trapped and covered with a grating, the bars of which should not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

Provision for the effectual drainage of the slaughter-house should also be made.

(9.) The surface of the walls in the interior of the slaughter-house should be covered with smooth, hard, impervious material to a sufficient height.

(10.) No water-closet, privy, or cess-pool should be constructed within the slaughter-house.

There should be no direct communication between the slaughter-house and any stable, water closet, privy or cess-pool.

(11.) Every lair for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should be properly paved, drained, and ventilated.

No habitable room should be constructed over any lair.

The Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board should be adopted instead of the present out-of-date Bye-laws.

The slaughter-houses in the district should be more frequently inspected. They should all be carefully examined and urgent insanitary conditions should be dealt with at once.

The utmost cleanliness and regular limewashing should be insisted upon. But I do not think that in the face of the strong recommendation of the 1898 Royal Commission on Tuberculosis—advocating the abolition of private slaughter houses and the establishment of public abattoirs in their place—it would be prudent to spend much money in repairing old private slaughter houses or in building new ones.

Apart from the unsatisfactory structural condition of most of the slaughter-houses in the town, their number and scattered position prevent effectual inspection, and without such inspection the Authority have practically no control over their management, nor can they guarantee that meat supplied from them is always fit for food.

**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**—Six samples of milk were purchased—In all cases the County Analyst certified that the milk was of fair quality.

**Cowsheds and Dairies.**—Milk is an important article of food—especially to children,—and often associated with the spread of early disease,—such as enteric fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and diarrhœa.

The Corporation have adopted the Amended Model Regulations of the Local Government Board. These Regulations are framed to ensure by constant supervision and inspection :—

1. The proper sanitary condition of **Dairies and Cowsheds.** (Cubic space, lighting, ventilation, drainage, cleansing, water supply).

2. The cleanliness and proper sanitary condition of **Milk-stores, Milk-shops, and Milk Vessels.**

3. That **Cow-keepers, Dairymen, and Milk-sellers** are free from infectious disease.

4. That the **Cows** are free from disease.

5. That the **Milk** is pure and of good quality.

There are about 70 cowsheds in the district, and the condition of many of them is unsatisfactory. The new Regulations are at present only “on paper.” I would advise the authority :—

1. To have them all carefully inspected and reported upon.

2. To have a new Register made out.



3. To cause those that are found to be unsatisfactory to be altered in accordance with the New Regulations.

4. To insist upon regular systematic inspection for the future.

5. To enforce the New Regulations.

6. To Appoint a Veterinary Inspector to inspect every cow in the district at fixed times during each year.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply of the town, as far as quality is concerned, is good. The Council buy water in bulk from the Bradford Corporation. The moorland water supplied is soft and organically pure. At times it is unsightly from the presence of peat, probably due to insufficient filtration; but during 1900 there was not much complaint. The supply, is as a rule, constant, and under good pressure. The following figures show approximately the consumption in gallons for the last three years.

	Trade Purposes.	Domestic Purposes.	Total.	Per head per day.
1898	18232000	35037000	53269000	10
1899	16851000	36863000	53714000	10
1900	18705000	42810000	61515000	11

Owing to the solvent action of the water on the lead supply pipes and the consequent prevalence of lead poisoning the Bradford Corporation began to add three grains to each gallon of water in the middle of 1892. No case of lead poisoning, due to drinking water, has come to my knowledge for the last eight years.

In addition to the houses supplied by the Authority, about 120 houses in the town get their supply from Leeds.

A few houses are supplied from shallow wells, and a larger number from deep wells.

Every year, almost without exception, some of the deep wells have to be closed because they are, on analysis, found to be polluted. My attention is generally drawn to them by illness caused by drinking the impure water.



A bad case was dealt with during the year. The Sanitary Inspector brought me a sample of water from a pump that supplied five houses.

I analysed it, with the following result.

Smell	...	...	Musty.
Chlorine	....	...	4 grains per gallon.
Nitrites	...	..	In quantity.
Ammonia—Free	...		1.8 parts per million.
„ —Albuminoid	.7	„ „ „	

On investigation we found that a sewer ran quite close to the pump; and just opposite the pump there was a junction between the top part of the sewer composed of pipes and the lower part which was a rubble stone sewer. Both the pipe portion and the rubble continuation were choked with fœcal accumulation which came from three water closets about sixteen feet away. All the liquid portion of the sewage was flowed into the well which supplied the pump.

**Public Baths.**—In my report for 1899 I observed “ I think I may safely say that before the end of the present year (1900) the Baths will be in course of erection if not completed.” I regret to say that my prophecy has not been fulfilled. The Baths question apparently has been shelved. This is a pity as there is need and demand for them in the town. Young men go in numbers regularly during the summer to baths in Leeds, Bradford, and Cleckheaton, to obtain what should be considered a necessity of civilized existence. It is rather humiliating that they should have to go from a place of the importance and population of Pudsey to a smaller place for such a purpose.

**Health Lectures.**—At the invitation of the Mechanics’ Institute I gave the following course of lantern lectures.

January 17th—Pure Air.

January 24th—Tuberculosis.

January 31st—Food.

February 7th—A Healthy House.

February 14th—A Healthy House.

February 21st—History and Advantages of Sanitation.

The lectures were well attended.

**Electric Light.**—The action of the Council with regard to providing electric light is on sanitary grounds to be commended. When this light is generally used there is very little doubt that the public health will be benefited. A large part of our time is spent under artificial light, and most forms of artificial light are injurious to health. The air in our rooms, and workshops, is made very impure, and, therefore injurious to health by the artificial illuminants in ordinary use—candles, oil-lamps, and coal gas. Electric light on the other hand has no vibrating effect on the air. By the following table the sanitary advantages of the various lights may be compared.

**Table,** showing the oxygen consumed, the carbonic acid produced and the air extracted by the combustion of certain bodies burnt so as to give the light of 12 standard candles.

Burnt to give light of 12 candles.	Cubic feet of oxygen consumed.	Cubic feet of air consumed.	Cubic feet of carbonic acid produced.	Cubic feet of air inhaled.
Coal Gas	5.45	17.25	3.21	348.25
Paraffin	6.81	34.05	4.50	484.05
Sperm Candles	7.57	37.85	5.77	614.85
Electric Light	None	None	None	None

The fact that persons working in rooms lit by electric light have more energy and therefore can do more work, than if the light was gas, is a clear proof that gas is injurious to health.

**Abatement of Nuisances.**—This work has been carried on regularly, as is shown by the following table:-

Number of Nuisances Abated for the last Eight Years

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Order of Sanitary Authority	Legal Proceed'gs	5				26		1	2	2	31
	Legal Notice.	107	62	89	68	266	77	34	59	38	800
Preliminary Notice.	P'sonal Arrangement.	968	686	910	690	339	305	177	301	323	4,699

**Sanitary Staff.**—For some years I have urged that the staff was not sufficient for properly carrying out the necessary work. I also advised that the duties of the officials needed re-arranging. Under the present system the sanitary work is not getting the attention necessary. I am pleased to report that an increase of the staff is under the consideration of the authority, and doubtless the much needed alteration of duties will follow on.



## PUDSEY (YORKS.)

## METEOROLOGY FOR 1900.

Observations taken at 9 a.m. (521 feet above sea-level).

1900	Means at 9 a.m.			Extreme Temperature.				Rain.			Degrees of Humidity.			
	Baro- meter uncor- rected.	Ther- mometer.		Shade.				Total Depth.	No of wet Days	Most in one Day.	Saturation—100.			
		Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Maximum	Minimum	Highest.	Lowest.				Range.	Mean.		
Jan. ...	Ins. 29.45	Deg. 37	Deg. 36	Deg. 49	Date 23rd	Deg. 30	Date 28th	Ins. 3.97	25	1.02	100	72	28	88
Feb. ...	29.14	34	33	51	24th	21	13th	4.34	18	1.10	100	72	28	85
March	29.62	36	35	49	15th	27	17th	.83	9	.27	100	59	41	69
April...	29.52	47	43	72	22nd	30	1st	1.07	10	.40	92	53	39	74
May ...	29.57	50	46	67	18th	36	13th	1.20	8	.50	93	54	39	73
June ...	29.54	59	54	80	12th	43	2nd	2.98	14	.84	93	60	33	76
July ...	29.61	64	59	84	13th	46	8th	5.02	13	3.06	100	48	52	74
August	29.57	58	55	72	14th	48	26th	4.73	19	1.04	100	67	33	83
Sep.	29.72	56	53	67	1st	40	3rd	.68	13	.20	100	47	63	80
Oct. ...	29.50	48	45	64	8th	36	4th	3.50	19	.34	100	73	27	79
Nov....	29.33	43	42	55	2nd	32	24th	3.32	23	.62	100	68	32	93
Dec. ...	29.39	44	42	54	9th	34	30th	3.65	11	.63	100	73	27	90
Totals								35.29	183					
Means		48	45											80
Highest				84	July									
Lowest						21	Feb							

Droughts — None.

## Four Feet Ground Temperature—1900.

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JANUARY	...	42°5	—	41°	—	41°5.
FEBRUARY	...	41°2	—	38°5.		
MARCH	...	38°9	—	39°5	—	39°.
APRIL	...	39°	—	40°	—	39°9 — 42°9,
MAY	...	43°	—	45°9.		
JUNE	...	45°	—	50°5.		
JULY	..	50°5	—	54°.		
AUGUST	...	54°	—	52°9	—	53°9 — 53°.
SEPTEMBER..		53°	—	52°	—	52°5.
OCTOBER	..	52°5	—	49°9	—	48°9.
NOVEMBER..		48°5	—	45°9.		
DECEMBER..		45°	—	48°	—	45°5 — 46° — 45°.

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MINIMUM ... (Feb. 27, 38°5.

MAXIMUM ... July 29th—August 6th, 54°.

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## Two and Half Feet Ground Temperature.

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JANUARY	...	39°	—	40°	—	39°5 — 41° — 39°.
FEBRUARY	..	39°5	—	36°	—	39°5 — 38°5.
MARCH	...	38°	—	39°5	—	39°.
APRIL	...	37°	—	43°	—	42°9:
MAY	...	43°	—	45°9.		
JUNE	...	47°9	—	52°5	—	52°.
JULY	...	52°	—	57°5.		
AUGUST	...	57°	—	63°	—	56° — 53°2.
SEPTEMBER..		53°2	—	53°5	—	52°5.
OCTOBER	..	52°	—	47°.		
NOVEMBER..		47°	—	48°2	—	44°.
DECEMBER..		44°	—	45°5	—	43°5.

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MINIMUM ... (February 14th, — 21st, and 25th) — 36°.

MAXIMUM ... (July 27th, — 31st) — 57°5.



# Sanitary Inspector's Report of the Work Carried Out During the Year 1900.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dear Sir,

**Nuisances.**—There were 359 Nuisances abated during the year. At the end of the year 27 were unabated. This shows an increase of 35 over last year, and 1 less unabated.

**Scavenging.**—The total cost of Scavenging for this year was £718 7s. 3d. This was made up as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Privy Middens—Dwelling Houses ...	616	17	0
„ „ Factories ....	32	2	6
Dust Bins . . . . .	54	7	9
Sundries (Deoderizers, Shovels, Brushes, &c.)	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£718	7	3

Details of the work :

Ashpits emptied—Number 11,417. Loads—6250.

Dustbins „ „ 12,581. „ „ 437.

Weekly Average of Ashpits Emptied—219 loads.

„ „ Dustbins „ 242 „

Each load of Ashpit refuse cost on an average—2s. 1d.

„ „ Dustbin „ „ „ 2s. 5d.

**Slop Water Closets.**—To replace privy middens 6 have been constructed.

**Ordinary Water Closets.**—77 were put in to replace privy-middens, and 32 additional ones where the existing accommodation was insufficient—Total 109.

## Ordinary Water Closets as Compared With Waste Water Closets.

On the whole slop closets are not so satisfactory as ordinary water closets, for the following reasons :

1. Slop closets are not self cleansing as the water does not wash over a large part of the shaft between the closet scat and the tippler—In consequence the surface becomes foul and offensive.
2. The tippler is liable to stick and so to prevent flushing.
3. They are very liable to be choked from the throwing in of foreign bodies. For example during the year the drains in connection with them have been blocked by scrubbing brushes, large lumps of soap, floor cloths, pieces of stone, salmon tins.

**Galvanized Iron Dust Bins.**—148 new ones were provided in the year. There are now 335 dust bins in the town for the collection of dry house refuse ; they are emptied weekly. Only one ashpit has been allowed to remain where privies have been converted into water closets during the year.

### House Drainage :

Number of Houses re-drained ..	138
10,836 ft. 4in. ... 6in. Glazed Earthenware Pipes	
33 ft. 4in. .. Glass lined Iron Pipes	
50 ft. 3in. ... ..	„ „ „
97 ft. 2in. ... ..	„ „ „

In connection with the Draining of the Houses

73	Inspection Chambers
24	Intercepting Traps
95	Ventilating Shafts
47	Cellar Areas
264	Gullies

were constructed.



**Hotel Urinals.** — Three have been reconstructed on modern lines Walls—glazed bricks; Floors and Channels laid in cement concrete; Drains, trapped; Efficient Flush.

**Water Supply.**—Pipe water was put into six houses to replace pump water, as the pump water on analysis was found to be polluted.

**Cowsheds.**—One new Cowshed, meeting with the full requirements of the Council.

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SUMMARY OF WORK,

## FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Complaints Received...							58
Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected							340
Nuisances Found							386
Result of Inspections.	Orders issued for Abatement of Nuisances	Preliminary	...	...	...	..	323
		Legal	Orders of Council		..	38	
			Summonses		...	..	2
	Homes, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Whitewashed, &c.						
House Drains.	Drains Laid; Length in Feet						10836
	Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped and Disconnect						292
	Ventilated						95
Privy Middens, Ashpits, Water Closets, and Dust-bins.	New Water Closets Erected						32
	Privies Replaced by Water Closets						83
	Ashpits Replaced by Dust-bins						148
	New Dust-bins Provided						6
Scavenging.	Dust-bins Emptied						12581
	Dry Ashpits Emptied						
	Privy Middens Emptied...						11417
	No. of Loads Removed						6687
	Cost	Per Load		...	...	...	2/1
		For the Year		...	...	...	
Gullies Cleansed out...							
Smoke Inspections							73
Animals Kept so as to be a Nuisance...							13
Regular Inspections.	Cowsheds and Dairies						47
	Slaughter Houses						13
	Mills, Workshops and Bakehouses						6
Homes Disinfected after Infectious Diseases							
Total Number of Nuisances Abated							359

THOMAS MOONEY,  
Cert. San. Inst.



VITAL STATISTICS

OF

PUDSEY.

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1837 — 1880

With Tyersal—Area ; 2546 Acres.

1881 — 1900

Without Tyersal—Present Area ; 2409 Acres.

## CENSUS STATISTICS.

Population, Density, &amp;c. 1801—1881.

PUDSEY—INCLUDING TYERSAL.

DATE.	HOUSES.		SEX.		Total Population.	Average number in each inhabited house.	Average Density.
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	MALES.	FEMALES.			
1801	850	44	2182	2240	4422	5.2	.7
1811	986	23	2406	2291	4697	4.7	.8
1821	1219	78	3107	3122	6229	5.1	2.4
1831	1504	41	3744	3716	7460	4.9	2.9
1841	2011	102	5013	4989	10002	4.9	3.9
1851	2429	178	5770	5833	11603	4.7	4.5
1861	2859	277	6325	6587	12912	4.5	5.0
1871	3156	218	6779	7197	13976	4.4	5.4
1881	3458	519	7353	8103	15456	4.4	6.0

## PUDSEY—PRESENT AREA.

1871					12173		5.0
1881	2769	403	5587	6427	12314	4.4	5.1
1891	3095	314	6522	6922	13444	4.3	5.5
1901					14909		6.2



Year.	Population, (Census or estimated)	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.								
		Total Number.	Rate.	Illegiti- mate.		Total Number.	Rate.	Age Mortality.						Infantile Mortality.
				Number.	Rate per cent.			Under 1 year.	Over 1, under 5.	Over 5, under 15.	Over 15, under 25.	Over 25, under 65.	Over 65 years.	
Half year														
1837	8837	152	34.4			125	28.2	29	38	7	12	29	8	190
1838	9109	392	43.0	12	3.0	186	20.4	73	26	13	15	36	23	186
1839	9393	433	46.0	21	4.8	223	23.7	75	43	9	16	46	34	173
1840	9690	375	38.7	21	5.5	280	28.8	85	74	13	17	60	31	226
1841	10002	433	43.3	20	4.6	232	23.2	70	45	21	25	41	30	161
1842	10147	411	40.5	39	9.4	220	21.6	53	44	15	19	57	32	128
1843	10295	435	42.2	34	7.8	234	22.7	62	47	19	15	62	29	142
1844	10446	444	42.5	23	5.1	276	26.4	84	56	15	21	67	33	189
1845	10600	494	46.6	27	5.4	293	27.6	64	105	16	22	53	23	130
1846	10760	480	44.6	27	5.6	272	25.2	90	47	17	20	75	23	187
1847	10920	437	40.0	28	6.4	246	22.5	68	44	18	16	58	42	155
1848	11090	395	35.6	18	4.5	330	29.7	76	100	39	22	63	30	192
1849	11260	425	37.7	22	5.1	262	23.2	67	58	26	25	66	20	157
1850	11430	460	40.2	25	5.4	259	22.6	86	54	16	13	56	33	187
1851	11603	470	40.5	29	6.1	276	23.7	91	39	26	19	70	31	193
1852	11720	491	41.8	29	5.9	363	30.9	92	94	30	24	76	47	187
1853	11838	498	42.0	35	7.0	315	26.6	89	52	21	26	91	36	178
1854	11960	514	42.9	22	4.2	295	24.6	94	57	17	27	66	34	182
1855	12085	511	42.2	32	6.2	241	19.9	68	35	18	23	56	41	133
1856	12220	465	38.0	21	4.5	274	22.4	84	61	19	16	64	30	180
1857	12345	480	38.8	32	6.6	268	21.7	72	37	18	22	72	47	150
1858	12480	460	36.8	27	5.8	390	31.2	93	112	69	17	61	38	202
1859	12622	505	40.0	40	7.9	360	28.5	96	72	50	25	72	45	190
1860	12770	538	42.1	31	5.7	347	27.1	113	63	21	17	79	54	210

# 1861—1880

Year.	Population (Census or estimated)	BIRTHS.				DEATHS								
		Number	Rate	Illegiti- mate		Number	Rate	AGE MORTALITY						Infantile mortality
				Number	Per cent.			Under 1 year	Over 1 under 5	Over 5 under 15	Over 15 under 25	Over 25 under 65	Over 65	
1861	12912	481	37.2	32	6.6	246	19.0	76	41	22	15	55	37	158
1862	13010	491	37.6	24	4.8	279	21.4	80	38	11	25	69	56	162
1863	13115	460	35.0	29	6.3	296	22.5	85	62	11	23	75	40	184
1864	13220	495	37.4	24	4.8	330	24.9	95	63	24	30	79	39	191
1865	13322	515	38.6	29	5.6	314	23.5	90	45	22	29	80	48	174
1866	13430	485	36.1	24	4.9	370	27.6	122	75	22	18	75	58	251
1867	13540	500	36.8	30	6.0	300	22.1	97	36	15	21	84	47	194
1868	13644	550	40.3	30	5.0	318	23.3	112	58	18	17	73	40	203
1869	13750	522	37.9	29	5.5	424	30.8	121	88	46	24	98	47	231
1870	13865	484	34.9	21	4.3	366	26.3	112	62	32	17	97	46	231
1871	13976	507	36.2	22	4.3	336	24.0	111	33	13	22	94	63	218
1872	14100	517	36.6	28	5.4	348	24.6	101	71	16	22	86	52	195
1873	14240	530	37.2	24	4.5	347	24.3	94	49	22	17	94	71	177
1874	14370	531	36.9	22	4.1	343	23.8	108	33	21	22	92	67	203
1875	14512	546	37.6	20	3.6	387	26.6	104	75	14	20	101	73	190
1876	14655	567	38.6	19	3.3	366	24.9	118	61	17	19	106	45	208
1877	14800	612	41.3	23	3.7	316	21.3	90	50	27	13	92	44	147
1878	14960	561	37.5	18	3.2	414	27.6	118	93	29	28	81	65	210
1879	15119	551	36.4	28	5.0	320	21.1	65	50	28	17	116	44	117
1880	15290	500	32.7	18	3.6	338	22.1	87	65	21	23	77	64	174



## 1881—1900.

Year.	Population (Census or estimated)	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.								
		Total Number.	Rate.	Illegitimate.		Total Number.	Rate.	Age Mortality.						
				Number.	Rate per cent.			Under 1 year.	Over 1 under 5.	Over 5 under 15.	Over 15 under 25.	Over 25 under 65.	Over 65 years.	Infantile Mortality
1881	12314	388	31.5	10	2.5	208	16.0	51	29	13	20	55	40	131
1882	12420	316	25.4	24	7.5	257	20.6	62	57	19	13	72	54	196
1883	12520	387	30.9	16	4.1	226	18.0	57	32	14	15	66	42	147
1884	12625	342	27.0	16	4.6	257	20.3	65	40	14	8	85	45	190
1885	12733	377	29.6	14	3.7	210	16.4	44	26	16	6	73	49	116
1886	12850	362	28.1	11	3.0	264	20.5	57	40	6	18	82	61	157
1887	12957	323	24.9	15	4.6	245	18.9	57	32	15	13	73	55	176
1888	13073	319	24.4	6	1.8	296	22.6	70	41	10	17	78	80	219
1889	13195	335	25.3	9	2.6	309	23.4	66	62	9	13	79	80	197
1890	13320	352	26.4	8	2.2	296	22.2	54	41	16	20	98	67	153
1891	13444	326	24.2	6	1.9	294	21.7	51	37	15	21	106	64	156
1892	13552	352	25.9	11	3.1	226	16.6	54	20	13	11	71	57	153
1893	13661	356	26.0	4	1.1	254	18.5	60	33	10	13	71	67	168
1894	13772	367	26.6	13	3.5	203	14.7	43	21	7	13	70	49	117
1895	13883	417	30.0	11	2.6	254	18.2	80	22	5	15	72	60	191
1896	13995	412	29.4	9	2.1	259	18.5	60	47	10	10	77	55	145
1897	14283	404	28.2	10	2.4	234	16.3	45	15	6	15	95	58	111
1898	14585	373	25.5	14	3.7	263	18.0	53	32	9	7	102	60	142
1899	14690	387	26.3	10	2.5	309	21.0	83	35	8	14	102	67	214
1900	14800	374	25.3	17	4.5	220	14.9	48	14	11	7	81	59	125

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Years 1837—1840.

CAUSE OF DEATH.							Half Year 1837	1838	1839	1840	Total 3½ years.
Small-pox ... ..							33	9		3	45
Measles ... ..									17	24	41
Scarlet fever ... ..							1				1
Whooping-cough ... ..							1	5	2	20	28
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..											
Croup ... ..							1	5		7	13
Fever {	Typhus ... ..						6		6	5	17
	Enteric ... ..										
	Other continued...								4	1	5
Epidemic influenza ... ..											
Cholera ... ..									1	1	2
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhoea ... ..							9	4	1	3	17
Enteritis ... ..											
Puerperal fever ... ..											
Erysipelas ... ..											
Other septic diseases ... ..									2		2
Phthisis ... ..							26	42	32	46	146
Other tubercular diseases .							8	7	4	11	30
Cancer, malignant disease							1		1	1	3
Bronchitis ... ..											
Pneumonia ... ..							7	12	14	7	40
Pleurisy ... ..							1		3	2	6
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs .. ..								1	3	16	20
Alcoholism	}										
Cirrhosis of liver										1	1
Venereal diseases...											
Premature birth ... ..							2	14	12	12	40
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..							1	1	4	2	8
Heart diseases .. ..							2	2	2	3	9
Accidents ... ..							7	5	4	6	22
Suicides ... ..								1			1
Apoplexy—Paralysis ... ..							2	2	5	3	12
Diabetes ... ..								1		1	2
Kidney disease ... ..											
Pernicious Anæmia ... ..											
Acute Rheumatism .. ..											
Age, Natural decay ... ..							3	17	28	23	71
All other causes ... ..							14	58	78	82	232
All causes ... ..							125	186	223	280	814



**Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the years 1841—1850.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total for 10 years
Small-pox ... ..	7	24		13				5	14	1	40
Measles ... ..	7	24	4		73	5		7	4	10	134
Scarlet fever ... ..	5		2	2	1	3	8	65	16	7	109
Whooping-cough ... ..	7		8	11		8	6	2		7	49
Diphtheria and membranous croup. ... ..	3	2				1	2	3	2		13
Croup ... ..	3	1	8	6	7	5	1	2		5	38
Fever } Typhus ... ..	9	2	4	1	1	7	2		1	2	29
	} Enteric ... ..					2	1	2	1	1	7
		} Other continued ...	1		2	1	3	9	7	2	6
Epidemic influenza ...	2		2	2			1				7
Cholera ... ..		3		2		2			11		18
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhœa ... ..	4	9	10	11	8	20	11	8	9	10	100
Enteritis ... ..		1	6	2	3				2	1	15
Puerperal fever ... ..						2					2
Erysipelas ... ..			1	1		2		3	2	1	10
Other septic diseases ...			1	1	2		1	2			7
Phthisis ... ..	42	45	42	45	43	39	33	42	43	34	408
Other tubercular diseases	8	8	10	7	15	19	13	19	11	8	118
Cancer, malignant disease	1		1	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	16
Bronchitis ... ..			4	5	1	3	6	11	1	11	42
Pneumonia ... ..	7	1	11	17	7	12	24	19	17	16	131
Pleurisy ... ..			3	5		1	1	1	1	1	13
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs ... ..	9	6	7	14	11	8	5	3	5	8	76
Alcoholism } ... ..				1				1			2
Cirrhosis of liver }											
Venereal diseases... ..										1	1
Premature birth ... ..	10	6	10	12	12	10	9	14	13	9	105
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	6	5	3	2	1	3			1	1	22
Heart diseases ... ..	1	4	1	3	2	3	6	2	6	5	33
Accidents ... ..	6	1	9	8	7	4	5	3	5	5	53
Suicides ... ..								1		1	2
Apoplexy—Paralysis ...	7	6	5	10	5	12	9	13	6	8	81
Diabetes ... ..									2		2
Kidney disease ... ..	1			3		1			1	1	7
Pernicious Anæmia ... ..		1									1
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	1									1	2
Age. Natural decay ... ..	22	24	9	9	6	6	21	6	7	8	118
All other causes ... ..	64	70	73	78	86	88	71	85	78	89	782
All Causes ... ..	232	220	234	276	293	272	246	330	262	259	2624

**Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Years 1851—1860.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	Total for 10 years.
Small-pox ... ..		4	1	1							6
Measles ... ..	4	16		16	1	15		3	2	18	75
Scarlet fever ... ..	7	20	6	6	13	4	1	102	60	2	221
Whooping-cough ... ..	5	19	10	18	3	7	6	1	4	13	86
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..						2		7	12	13	34
Croup ... ..		4	3	3	2	2		2	1		17
Fever {	Typhus ... ..	5	5	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	27
	Enteric ... ..	2	3			1	1			2	9
	Other continued...	1	4	6	3	5		6	8	5	48
Epidemic influenza ... ..	1						1	2		1	5
Cholera ... ..	1	2	1		1					2	7
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhœa ... ..	18	21	24	15	10	12	18	15	17	19	169
Enteritis ... ..	1		1	1	3	2	1	1		1	11
Puerperal fever ... ..	1	1		2			2	1	2	1	10
Erysipelas ... ..	1					1	2	7	5	5	21
Other septic diseases ... ..		2	1		5		1				9
Phthisis ... ..	38	51	48	46	41	36	41	36	35	41	413
Other tubercular diseases...	18	13	17	17	14	22	12	22	16	14	165
Cancer, malignant disease	3	4	3	2	2	3		3	3	3	26
Bronchitis ... ..	11	10	21	19	10	12	13	14	4	16	130
Pneumonia ... ..	18	15	12	5	7	23	22	25	21	17	165
Pleurisy ... ..	4	4	6	1		1	2	3	2		23
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs ... ..	1	9	5	6	6	1	3	4	5	4	44
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	1		1				1			1	4
Venereal diseases...			1			1					2
Premature birth ... ..	14	7	12	14	5	9	10	14	20	21	126
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	2	2		2	1		2	2	4	2	17
Heart diseases ... ..	3	4	7	6	7	8	9	3	7	6	60
Accidents ... ..	4	5	3	5	6	7	3	10	6	4	53
Suicides ... ..		1	1	1			1			3	7
Paralysis—Apoplexy ... ..	9	9	17	8	13	9	9	14	10	13	111
Diabetes ... ..			1		1	1	2				5
Kidney Disease ... ..	2	1	3	1		1	2		3	3	16
Pernicious Anæmia ... ..		1					1	1			3
Acute Rheumatism ... ..				1	2	2	1		1	1	8
Age, Natural decay ... ..	10	16	12	12	9	10	24	13	22	18	146
All other causes ... ..	91	110	89	83	73	80	68	75	91	90	850
All causes ... ..	276	363	315	295	241	274	286	390	360	347	3129



# Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the years 1861--1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	Total for 10 years.
Small-pox ... ..			7	4		2		3			16
Measles ... ..	3		9		2	15	1	8	4	10	52
Scarlet fever ... ..				4	10	17		1	61	26	119
Whooping-cough ... ..	3	15	2	6	9	22	4	10	15	9	95
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	4	1	3	1	1	2	7	2			21
Croup ... ..	1	2	4	6	1	5		1	2	2	24
Fever {	2	6	4	8	7	1	1	4	4	3	40
	4	2	3	9	6	4	3	6	9	10	56
	5	5	3	5	9	4	2	1	1	2	37
Epidemic influenza ... ..					1		1				2
Cholera ... ..											
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhœa ... ..	15	4	17	12	11	12	15	30	11	23	150
Enteritis ... ..		2	1		1	2	2		1		9
Puerperal fever ... ..		2	2	2			3		2		11
Erysipelas ... ..	5	3	2	1	1	2	1		3	2	20
Other septic diseases ... ..	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	25
Phthisis ... ..	24	34	34	38	28	30	39	32	51	50	360
Other tubercular diseases...	19	13	19	22	19	25	17	16	27	22	199
Cancer, malignant disease	6	3	4	2	6	2	6	2	3	7	41
Bronchitis ... ..	19	15	18	28	32	33	32	21	39	36	273
Pneumonia ... ..	18	15	19	12	4	17	3	9	13	12	122
Pluerisy ... ..		6	1	3	3	1	3	2	3		22
Other diseases of Respir- atory organs. ... ..	3	4	2	2	5	10	5			3	34
Alcoholism {											
Cirrhosis of liver }	1				1	2		2	1	4	11
Venereal diseases ... ..			1			1	1				3
Premature birth ... ..	10	18	15	21	14	18	10	19	12	10	147
Diseases and accidents of parturition. ... ..		2	1	2	3	2			1	1	12
Heart diseases ... ..	5	11	9	21	11	10	10	12	12	11	112
Accidents ... ..	4	4	13	4	8	5	2	7	8	3	57
Suicides ... ..						1	1	1	1	2	6
Paralysis—Apoplexy ... ..	12	18	9	10	14	13	21	11	21	19	148
Diabetes ... ..				2				1			3
Kidney Disease ... ..		1	1				1		4	2	9
Pernicious Anæmia ... ..		1		2	3	1	2		2		11
Acute Rheumatism ... ..		1		1			1	1	1	2	7
Age, Natural decay ... ..	11	22	18	16	13	19	20	19	18	14	170
All other causes ... ..	71	67	72	83	89	90	84	93	90	79	818
All causes ... ..	246	279	296	330	314	370	300	318	424	366	3243

**Causes of and Ages at, Death during the years 1871—1880**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Total for 10 years.
Small-pox ... ..		1									1
Measles ... ..	2	23	2	2	13	9	2	8	1	11	73
Scarlet fever ... ..	6		11	9	9	9	10	29	33	23	139
Whooping-cough .. ...	11	11	4	4	20	5	6	36	1	8	106
Diphtheria and membranous croup .. ...			1		1	1	1		1		5
Croup ... ..	4	3			1	3	3	2	2	3	21
Fever {											3
											85
											20
Other continued...	4	1	4	5	2	1	1		1	1	2
Epidemic influenza ...	1									1	1
Cholera ... ..		1									
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhœa ... ..	17	26	17	17	23	17	13	26	3	25	184
Enteritis ... ..		5	1	1				1	1	1	10
Puerperal fever ... ..	1	2		2							5
Erysipelas ... ..	2		3	2			4		1	1	13
Other septic diseases ...	1		5	5			1				12
Phthisis ... ..	44	30	30	26	37	33	34	39	44	22	339
Other tubercular diseases...	17	17	17	23	17	31	17	14	10	18	181
Cancer, malignant disease	6	9	6	6	3	4	6	5	2	5	52
Bronchitis ... ..	43	56	43	37	55	51	43	63	44	50	485
Pneumonia ... ..	12	7	7	14	19	23	10	16	15	18	141
Pluerisy ... ..		1	1		1			2	1	3	9
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs ... ..	1	2	5		3	4	4	7		5	31
Alcoholism	}										
Cirrhosis of liver		6		3	3	8	1	3	1		25
Venereal diseases ... ..	1	1	2							2	6
Premature birth .. ...	12	18	10	10	12	12	7	8	14	11	114
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..			2	1		1	4	3	2	2	15
Heart disease ... ..	13	15	14	21	20	25	24	10	20	20	182
Accidents ... ..	3	4	5	3	5	7	5	5	4	1	42
Suicides ... ..	1	1		1	3				1	3	10
Paralysis—Apoplexy ...	10	19	17	19	15	11	10	22	15	18	156
Diabetes ... ..				2	3		1				6
Kidney disease ... ..	3			3	3	3	1	5	2	7	27
Pernicious Anæmia ... ..		1							1		2
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	1	2	1	1	2			2	1	2	12
Age ... ..	21	12	20	24	18	14	12	20	14	16	171
All other causes ... ..	85	69	106	94	80	87	85	83	80	60	829
All causes ... ..	336	348	347	343	387	366	316	414	320	328	3505



**Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Years 1881—1890.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Total for 10 years.
Small-pox ... ..			1								1
Measles ... ..		9	1	7		8	3	6	33		67
Scarlet fever ... ..	5	4	8	5	2	11	10	1	1		47
Whooping-cough ... ..	5	7	2		8	1		14		4	41
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	1	3		1		2			1	1	9
Croup ... ..	2	1	3	5	1	3		4	3	1	23
Fever { Typhus ... .. Enteric ... .. Other continued ... ..											
	7	13	4	4	5	3	4	2	5	10	57
Epidemic influenza ... ..										1	1
Cholera ... ..											
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhœa ... ..	6	7	5	20	6	13	9	3	13	8	90
Enteritis ... ..								1	2		3
Puerperal fever ... ..					2	1					3
Erysipelas ... ..	2		5	2	3		1	1	1		15
Other septic diseases ... ..	1						1	1		3	6
Phthisis ... ..	26	24	21	24	20	26	24	35	28	23	251
Other tubercular diseases	9	10	6	11	6	5	13	10	5	14	89
Cancer, malignant disease	5	6	8	11	9	9	6	5	13	13	85
Bronchitis ... ..	25	33	44	39	35	33	29	59	56	57	410
Pneumonia ... ..	13	12	15	9	12	12	34	19	15	31	172
Pleurisy ... ..	1		2	1	1		1	2		1	9
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs ... ..		1	2	1		1	4		3		12
Alcoholism } ... ..	2	1		5	2	3	2	2	2	1	20
Cirrhosis of liver } ... ..											
Venereal diseases... ..											
Premature Birth ... ..	10	9	6	5	5	6	9	5	11	6	72
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	1	2	4	4	1	3				3	18
Heart diseases ... ..	11	17	12	9	12	16	17	12	20	16	142
Accidents ... ..	4	6	4	3	5	2	3	4	5	5	41
Suicides ... ..			2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	16
Apoplexy and Paralysis ... ..	13	14	10	13	11	17	18	28	13	17	154
Diabetes ... ..	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2		3	15
Kidney Disease ... ..	9	3	4	8	10		3	5	3	6	51
Pernicious Anemia ... ..	1	3			2	3	3	1	1	3	17
Acute Rheumatism ... ..		2	1	2	2	2		1			10
Age, Natural decay ... ..	6	16	10	10	15	27	10	17	29	15	155
All other causes ... ..	42	52	45	53	32	52	37	55	44	52	464
All other causes ... ..	208	257	226	257	210	264	245	296	309	296	2568



# Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Years 1891—1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total for 10 years.
Small-pox ... ..			1								1
Measles ... ..	1	4	8		1	19	2	3	14		52
Scarlet fever ... ..	4	1	1	5	1		1	4	1	2	20
Whooping-cough ... ..	14					8	1		8	1	32
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	1	1		1		2		4	1	3	13
Croup ... ..	1		3			2		2	1	1	10
Fever { Typhus ... ..											
Enteric ... ..	3	6	5	2	3	1	2	7	5	5	39
Other continued...										1	1
Epidemic influenza ...	6		3	2	5		1	5	5	4	31
Cholera ... ..											
Plague ... ..											
Diarrhoea ... ..	4	4	30	2	26	3	15	11	17	8	120
Enteritis ... ..	1				1	2	3	1			8
Puerperal fever ... ..	3			1			1	1	1		7
Erysipelas ... ..	2	1		3		2		2		1	11
Other septic diseases ...			3	1	2		3	1	3	2	15
Phthisis ... ..	22	18	23	13	13	22	24	20	22	13	190
Other tubercular diseases...	11	8	5	10	9	10	10	3	2	8	76
Cancer, malignant disease	8	13	7	13	16	7	14	15	18	16	127
Bronchitis ... ..	56	33	32	18	36	23	20	19	29	27	293
Pneumonia ... ..	30	20	10	19	7	19	18	21	33	17	194
Pleurisy ... ..	1		2	2	1			3	3		12
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs ... ..	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2			13
Alcoholism } ...	4	3	1	2	3	5	2	7		1	28
Cirrhosis of liver }											
Venereal diseases ... ..		1		1	1						3
Premature birth ... ..	4	3	5	12	14	15	6	13	11	8	91
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..		1	1		3	2	3		1	2	13
Heart diseases ... ..	14	11	18	16	26	23	28	17	21	16	190
Accidents ... ..	8	4	8	3	2	3	5	2	5	3	43
Suicides ... ..	2	2	2		1	2		5	5	2	21
Apoplexy Paralysis ...	15	15	8	14	17	18	14	21	29	15	166
Diabetes ... ..	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	4		2	20
Kidney disease ... ..	6	1	3	6	6	6	6	5	3	8	50
Pernicious Anæmia ...	1	2	1	4	4		2	1	2	1	18
Acute Rheumatism ...	1	1		2	1	1	1	1		1	9
Age, Natural Decay ...	14	11	19	16	9	16	10	19	11	19	144
All other causes ... ..	53	59	52	32	43	43	38	44	58	33	455
All causes ... ..	294	225	254	203	254	259	234	263	309	220	2515

Number of Inquests, and Per Centage of Deaths Uncertified  
by Medical Certificate or Coroner.

Year.	Number of Inquests.	Per cent. Uncertified Deaths.	Year.	Inquests.	Per cent. Uncertified Deaths.	Year.	Inquests.	Per cent. Uncertified Deaths.
1841	10	No Information.	1861	2	22.7	1881	6	.9
1842	4		1862	2	23.5	1882	7	1.1
1843	11		1863	10	22.9	1883	4	2.6
1844	12		1864	3	13.8	1884	9	1.1
1845	10		1865	10	16.6	1885	15	.4
1846	10	54.7	1866	11	15.2	1886	12	1.5
1847	13	47.5	1867	8	20.5	1887	12	1.2
1848	11	34.5	1868	8	19.	1888	9	.6
1849	12	37.4	1869	10	25.7	1889	14	0
1850	8	48.2	1870	9	7.5	1890	14	1
1851	6	40.9	1871	7	6.8	1891	25	0
1852	9	40.7	1872	4	4.1	1892	20	0
1853	10	41.5	1873	6	3.7	1893	24	0
1854	7	46.7	1874	4	5.1	1894	11	0
1855	6	41.8	1875	9	4.6	1895	12	0
1856	16	28.8	1876	12	5.6	1896	14	0
1857	3	29.1	1877	19	4.1	1897	12	0
1858	5	22.4	1878	10	.6	1898	16	0
1859	4	25.2	1879	12	1.2	1899	23	0
1860	6	22.7	1880	8	1.1	1900	13	0

## METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY—1892—1900.

## Temperature in Shade

(Observation taken at 9 a.m. 521 feet above sea-level.)

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	MEAN.
HIGHEST	77°	81°	76°	75°	80°	85°	80°	84°	84°	80°
LOWEST	18°	16°	6°	8°	25°	25°	26°	22°	21°	18°
MEAN.	44°	47°	47°	46°	48°	47°	48°	48°	48°	47°

## Mean Temperature for the Months.

JANUARY	34°	34°	35°	30°	40°	33°	43°	38°	37°	36°
FEBRUARY	36°	37°	37°	28°	38°	39°	38°	37°	34°	36°
MARCH	35°	41°	41°	40°	42°	40°	38°	40°	36°	39°
APRIL	43°	47°	45°	45°	47°	44°	46°	45°	47°	45°
MAY	51°	52°	47°	54°	54°	49°	49°	49°	50°	51°
JUNE	54°	56°	56°	58°	60°	57°	56°	60°	59°	57°
JULY	55°	58°	59°	58°	61°	60°	59°	62°	64°	59°
AUGUST	58°	63°	56°	60°	56°	62°	60°	62°	58°	59°
SEPTEMBER	51°	52°	52°	57°	53°	53°	58°	55°	56°	54°
OCTOBER	41°	48°	46°	43°	43°	48°	51°	46°	48°	46°
NOVEMBER	41°	40°	45°	41°	39°	45°	43°	46°	43°	43°
DECEMBER	34°	38°	40°	37°	38°	39°	44°	35°	44°	38°

## Four Feet Ground Temperature.

HIGHEST	55.4°	51°	54.5°	53°	55°	54°	54.9°	54°	54°
LOWEST	38.3°	39.2°	38.5°	41°	39.5°	41°	40.5°	38.5°	40°



## RAINFALL OF PUDSEY.

Summary—1894 to 1900.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total.	Average.
JANUARY ..	2.66	3.4	.74	2.33	1.11	4.47	3.97	18.68	2.67
FEBRUARY	5.51	.29	.70	2.77	1.34	1.77	4.34	16.72	2.39
MARCH ...	2.37	2.28	3.14	3.43	1.43	1.28	.83	14.76	2.11
APRIL ...	2.53	2.15	1.43	2.25	2.63	2.32	1.07	14.38	2.05
MAY ...	1.71	.44	.57	.81	2.24	3.29	1.20	10.25	1.46
JUNE ...	2.41	3.63	3.95	3.46	2.26	1.27	2.98	19.95	2.85
JULY ...	2.91	6.06	1.89	.63	.89	2.23	5.02	19.62	2.8
AUGUST ...	3.01	1.85	1.49	2.96	3.0	1.38	4.73	18.41	2.63
SEPTEMBER	.91	.87	5.45	2.45	.44	3.75	.68	14.54	2.08
OCTOBER...	4.49	3.46	4.03	1.87	3.95	2.68	3.50	23.98	3.43
NOVEMBER	1.69	3.24	3.01	2.0	1.92	1.11	3.32	16.29	2.33
DECEMBER	1.84	2.95	3.76	3.7	2.61	2.92	3.65	21.43	3.06
YEARLY TOTAL...	31.99	30.62	30.16	28.66	23.82	28.47	35.29	209.01	29.86
MOST IN ONE DAY		2.10	1.40	.80	1.02	1.02	3.06		
NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS		165	185	167	170	166	191		174

